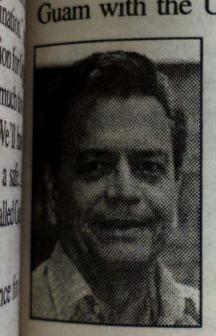
Never-published less from parties of the second published less from the second published less Statehood is the best of the best of the persons who will be vot-

factual information on the three options statehood, free association and independence. The plebiscite is a political process to remove Guam from the United Nations oversight.

of the people

In a nutshell, statehood will fully "integrate" Guam with the United States as a state of the



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union. Independence and free association will "disintegrate" Guam from its present relationship with the United States and will turn Guam loose to chart its own destiny.

If statehood should not prevail in the plebiscite, and Congress accepts and acts on the results, Guam's status quo as we know it today would be repealed and

Guam would no longer be a U.S. territory.

This, consequently, would force the discontinuance of all federal assistance, aids and grants for social for social, economic, education programs as well as highway and infrastructure funding.

Persons who get ber 11 the same virtue of the 1950 Opposite Academia risk of not energial the full beach side

Under the U.S. Immyration and Immedia tion Act of 1962, a manufacture or manufacture U.S. citizen could be to a fee a second taking an oath or making affirmation to formal declaration of alexanders and alexanders are or a political subtresse term for the a scendants bem on Gran also could be see problems with their character are line would no longer be a US terries.

Statehood is the only option facine poor tee not only your U.S. citaminate as in of your descention and its precious And Guarn will continue the case on oil statehood is attained.

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of opuon for Guam

Persons who got their U.S. citizenship by virtue of the 1950 Organic Act of Guam run the risk of not enjoying their full benefits while living in a non-U.S. Guam.

Under the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1962, a native-born or naturalized U.S. citizen could lose his or her citizenship by taking an oath or making affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof. And their descendants born on Guam also could run into problems with their citizenship since Guam would no longer be a U.S. territory.

Statehood is the only option that can guarantee not only your U.S. citizenship but also that of your descendants and the generations to come. And Guam will continue the status quo until statehood is attained.

As a state, Guam would acquire state sovereignty and have full control on all state matters. The people would have full protection and permanent citizenship under the U.S. Constitution, vote for the president and vice president and have two senators and one representative in Congress.

Guam would also write its own state constitution, set up a state government (three equal branches — executive, legislative and judicial) and have equal access to federal revenue sharing, programs, grants, aids and entitlements available to all states. This will increase Guam's level of federal assistance.

Social Security Supplemental Income and the Earned Income Tax Credit would also be available for Guam. These two programs certainly will provide millions of dollars to our SSS recipients and low-income wage earners.

Having two senators and a representative in Congress should enable Guam to get more federal dollars in appropriations, grants, aids and entitlements than it's currently receiving as a territory.

After living for more than 100 years under the U.S flag, Guamanians have assimilated the American way as part of their lifestyle. Their loyalty to the United States is unquestionable, even in the darkest hours of enemy occupation during WWII.

Their desire to remain in the American family was well documented in the two previous plebiscites conducted.

Edward R. Duenas is the chairman of the Statehood Task Force.